DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[For the Confederate.

The great measures of the late Congress are surely working out the salvation of the South. Faithfully to carry the measures into effect, is to place southern independence beyond peradventure. Our heroic defenders in the field have re-enlisted for the war: This, they have done under the inspiration of lofty patriotism, and of the promise held out to them that their thinned ranks should be so recruited, as to enable them to reap the fruits of their noble victories. I hold, Messrs. Editors, that it is the bounden duty of every true Southerner to see to it, that all the provisions of the military bill are faithfully executed in his own neighborhood. The instincts of self preservation, no less than justice to our battle-worn veterans, demand this of every true man. The enrolling officers are mostly strangers, and are not cognizant of the facts which would expose subterfuges, and shuffling, *and all of those ex post facto arrangements*, contrived to the exact measure of the exemption bill. This may be a disagreeable duty, but it is less so than the unspeakable woes of subjugation—less repulsive than a forced connection with the putrid carcass of the Yankee Government. The exemption bill, I fear, is to be the source of trouble and mischief. Under it our Governors are entrusted with delicate powers. All the burdens of this war will be cheerfully borne if they are made to bear *equally* To this end I suggest a conference of the Governors of the Confederate States, and agreement among themselves as to what State officers are necessary for their administration. This ensures justice and equality. In our State, we have militia officers, and Home Guard officers, and Squires, and Constables by the brigade; and all without official duties, and under the conscript age. I hope, Messrs. Editors, you will urge this suggestion upon our own Governor. Perhaps he may take the initiative in the matter, and thus add a chaplet to his brow.

If our young men are kept from the field, to produce provisions or administer justice—or that our high officials may have a retinue, how long before these provisions will be turned to ashes, by some daring raider—magisterial robes be worn by some Yankee Provost—and our Governors ignominiously driven from their State Houses, by some *Beastly* Butler, or *ambitious, traitorous, low bred, Andy Johnson*. Sirs, in times like these, when Carolina wives and daughters are bound and gagged and submitted to the control of negro troops, our young men should be in the field. *Those beyond the conscript age are sufficient for home purposes.*

In concluding, allow me, Messrs. Editors, to congratulate you on the brightening propect before us. Our financial clouds passing away, our armies recruited with stout hearts and stalwart arms—domestic traitors trembling in their shoes at the approach of justice. Surely here is cause for devout gratitude. As an humble citizen of North Carolina, I desire to thank you for the good work you are doing. Use your trenchant blades boldly, prudently Gibbet the disloyal, the seditious the treacherous. I know this work is not to your tastes, but you are called to it by the stern mandates of patriotic duty. Shame that such a work be necessary. Shame that in our great struggle for all that men hold dear, any son of North Carolina should be called upon to make a nice calculation, to see whether or not all the heroic efforts of her sons have not been overbalanced by the machinations of artful, traitorous demagogues at home—all the precious blood of her Penders, Pettigrews, and Fishers, and the whole host of her martyred heroes, have availed less for the achievement of our liberties, than North Carolina's traitorous sons have contributed to the cause of the enemies of Southern independence.

GRANVILLE.

The Banks, Railroad Companies, and every body else, are notifying the public, that all dues, &c., must be paid by the 25th of March; and that after that date, they will receive the present currency only subject to the deduction of 33⅓ per cent. As we as all have to pay out money with the same discount, notice is hereby given to all remitting money to *The Confederate* Office that, after the 25th instant, except in notes not exceeding $5, they will be credited for the amounts sent, with 33⅓ per cent. taken off.

"The Raleigh, N. C. *Standard* of the 9th of February, says that meetings in opposition to the rebel Government have been held in that State in Rutherford, Rockingham, Moore, Transylvania and Wake counties, during the month of January; that they were all largely attended, and that resolutions hostile to the military despotism of the Confederate administration were adopted."—*New York Herald, March 3d.*

In reply to the assertion of one of the radicals, "That because the rebel currency is depreciated therefore the armed resistance of the rebels must soon cease," Mr. Nesmith, Senator from Oregon, recently said in the United States Senate—"With their present resources they have the ability to resist our military policy for the next ten years, and indeed, to protract the war indefinitely."

Our Southern exchanges abound with those accounts of the desolations of Sherman's vandals in their late march, which have become familiar language to the people of Virginia. Whether here or in Mississippi, a Yankee soldier is a thief and barbarian.

MORE ARRIVALS.—The following is taken from the Charleston Courier, of the 8th inst.: "Two more swift steamers, with valuable assorted cargoes, mostly on Government account, have arrived at a Confederate port in safety."

The Hindoos have a beautiful maxim—*Never strik the wife of thy bosom even with a blossom.*

LIBERTY.—It was the saying of the Jewish Rabbi, "that if a sea were ink, the trees pens, and the earth parchment, it would not be sufficient to write down all the praises due to God for liberty."

"Matches, they say, are made in heaven," soliloquized Scizzors. "One would think," suggested Wacksfiggers, "some of 'em were made in——h—l." "Ah, but," added Saltworks, "they are the *Lucifer* matches."

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1864. VOL. I—No. 11.

Miscellaneous.

To the Voters of Orange County.—We beg leave to announce the name of LIEUTENANT WILLIAM S. CLINTON, Co. C, 6th N. C. Regiment, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the pending election. Lieutenant Clinton came out in May 1861, in the "Old 6th," and has always been found at his post when his country called. A better and truer soldier, or truer patriot never lived. He has been in every engagement that has been fought by Lee's veterans, from the far famed fields of Manassas to the terrible and bloody assault on the heights of Gettysburg. He has several times been severely wounded and declared by Physicians as unfit for field service, but has in every instance declined to desert his comrades in arms. We bring him forward as no railroad or bridge guard, but as a true and tried veteran, and one in whom the people can place implicit confidence. Turn out, fellow-citizens, the 18th of March and let us prove to our brave and gallant soldiery that we are always willing to lend them a helping hand, and that they are not forgotten by their fellow-countrymen at home.

MANY CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: At the solicitation of many friends, in and out of the army, I announce myself a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, at the ensuing election. I will not have an opportunity to address you publicly, but I presume my position is generally known throughout the county. I am an uncompromising war man, unless peace can be obtained on honorable terms, and our independence secured. If you see fit to elect me, I will serve you to the best of my ability. WM. S. CLINTON, 2d Lieut. Co. C. 6th N. C. State Troops.

March 10th, 1864.—40-d5t.
Hillsboro' Recorder copy.

IRON CASTINGS.—I have both Vesuvius and Rehoboth Furnaces in Lincoln county, N. C., in full blast, and I will execute all kinds of Plow and Machinery Castings to order, on short notice when the paterns are furnished. S. P. OATES.
Lincolnton, N. C., March 12—40-d12t

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is herepy given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE, Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-d1d

Wanted----To Rent an Unfurnished ROOM near the Confederate Office. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

TO HOLDERS OF N. C. RAILROAD BONDS. THE Committee of the Sinking Fund are giving State Bonds, (new issue,) in exchange for the Railroad Bonds. C. P. MENDENHALL, Chairman.
mh 11—39 d18t

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension of a negro boy named "CHANCE." Said boy is about 14 years of age, very dark, prominent eye brows, and speaks readily when spoken to. He may try to make his way to Fayetteville. R. H. WHITAKER.
mh 11—39 d2t

C. S DEPOSITORY.

A Depository for Funding the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States has been opened at GOLDSBORO'. The office is in the store of Andrews & Washington. Persons having notes to fund, are requested to present them as soon as possible, and not wait until the end of the month.

All packages of Notes presented, must be arranged with the notes of each size together, before presentation. E. B. BORDEN, Depositary.
mh 11—39-d12t

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co. RALEIGH, Mar h 10, 1864

This Company Intending to Comply with the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
mh 11—39-dtapt

$300 REWARD.

LOST, or stolen from the baggage car, between Charlotte and Raleigh, on the 18th or 19th of January, 1864, a medium sized black trunk, with wooden ribs across its back, and without a trav.

When placed in care of the baggage master, it was locked, and had a strap buckled around it, and was ordered to be marked to Raleigh. It had the name of S. A. Clark attached to it.

Among its contents were two colored ivory types, or photographs, in oval gilt frames; the one representing a male in Assistant Surgeon's or Captain's uniform, the other a female dressed black. Also, a writing desk containing numerous letters addressed to Mrs. D. M. Clark, and signed with the initials D. M. C.

Any one leaving the said trunk and contents at this office will receive the above reward, or any one furnishing information, which may lead to its recovery, the reward of $100. mh 1—39-d3t*

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce MAURICE Q. WADDELL, Esq., of Chatham, a candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, made vacant by the death of Hon. S. W. Christian, deceased. 38-t aug 4

Notice.

HAVING procured some genuine vaccine virus, I will vaccinate, free of charge, healthy white children of this city and county, not previously vaccinated, who present themselves at the Medical Director's office between the hours of 10 and 2.

By order of Surgeon P. E. HINES, Medical Director General Hospitals, N. C.
E. B. HOLLAND,
38-2awlm A. Ass't. Surg. C. S A.

Office Chief Q. M. Raleigh, N. C., MARCH 8th, 1864.

PERSONS holding checks drawn by this department, *must* present them for payment before the 28th March, 1864, or they will be paid only in the present issue whenever presented.
W. W. PEIRCE,
38-6t Maj. and Q. M. C. S. Army.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO., PETERSBURG, Va.—On Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, at our store, No. 4, Iron Front, we will sell at auction, five thousand packages of *MANUFACTURED TOBACCO*, of all qualities, including one thousand pounds Navy, pounds and half pounds, one hundred tierces of Twist, and some of the most celebrated brands of fine chewing and smoking tobacco in the Confederacy.
38-8t

BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERNE. COMPANY SHOPS, March 5th 1864.

Notice is Hereby Given to Depositors, Banks, and to all persons holding Checks, and having Dividends due and unpaid, to present said claims, and receive payment thereof in the present currency at par on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be funded in 4 per. cent, Bonds of the Confederate States. And payment of all such claims will be made thereafter in said Bonds. J. A. GUION, Casher.
37-dt25.

Progress copy until 25th inst. also the Charlotte Bulletin, and send bills immediately to advertiser.

DEPOSITARY'S OFFICE. WARRENTON, N. C.

The Subscriber has been Appointed Depositary of the Treasury at this place, and is now receiving Confederate Treasury notes for funding under the recent act of Congress.
March 8th 1846. JOS. B. BATCHELOR. Depositary.
37-d4t.

Miscellaneous.

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.
29-tf

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

Sec 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

Sec. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

Sec. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

Sec. 10. That if any bank or deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

Sec. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river; but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

Sec. 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive

Sec. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

Sec. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

Sec. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-t2dap.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.
W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer.

50 Hands Wanted.—We wish to Hire for the balance of the year (50) FIFTY ABLE-BODIED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL, at Greensboro', or E. P. JONES, at Morganton, Burke co., N. C.
30-d12t

Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER, President.
29-d2w

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34im. C. M. FARRISS.

$50 Reward.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro boy ESSEX, or if placed in any jail, so that I can get him. Said boy was raised near Washington, N. C. and may be trying to make his way down there. He is about 18 years old, light complexion, has a peculiar look about the eye—showing a good deal of the white of the eye—and has rather an awkward walk. P. COWPER,
Raleigh, March 8th 37-5t.*

The New Tax and Currency Laws, Compel me to adjust my prices to their demand or suspend the manufacture of the Southern Hepatic Pills. From this date I shall sell them at $225 a gross. For $30 I will send a dozen boxes to any address. They are not as profitable as when the prices were lower.
March 7, 1864 d2t-w4t* G. W. DEEMS, Goldsboro N. C.

Notice.—All persons Now Holding or who may herafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
37-tf. W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

JOBWORK, Of all description neatly executed at this office

Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow, Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Bank of Washington—at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.
M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $13 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS, Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

Office Chatham R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
34 3tawts.

Office C. S. Depositary, TARBORO', N. C., March 4, 1864.

TO enable the people in Eastern North Carolina more conveniently to fund their money under the late Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has established a Depository of the Treasury at this place

Until the 1st day of April next, all non-interest bearing Treasury notes, above the denomination of five dollars, may be funded at par.
W. M. PIPPEN, Depositary
84 7t

NOTICE.

WE wish to hire for the balance of the year, three good negro Blacksmiths. Address, J. K. & M. H. PINNIX, Thomasville, N. C.
32-12t

Bank of North Carolina.

ALL persons having Dividends due and unpaid in this Bank, Branches and Agencies, are hereby notified that unless the same be drawn on or before the 25th day of March, instant, they will be paid in the 4 *per cent.* Bonds of the Confederate States, or in the present currency at par.
32-d26t C. DEWEY, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of well-timbered, fertile Land, convenient to water, lying in the eastern part of the State, containing Eight Thousand acres Apply to me at this place for particulars.
JOS. S. CANNON.
Raleigh, March 2, 1864.—32-dtf

NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO', N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment. Feb. 27, 1864.
WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.
M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.
W. W. CLARK, Cashier of the Merchants Bank of Newbern.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
31 2-taw3w*

Notice to Non-Conscripts.—I now have a Company of *non-conscripts permanently* stationed at Salisbury N. C. as Prison Guards, and will receive 25 or 30 more recruits, if an early application is made to me. *This Company will not be removed from this place.*
H. P. ALLEN, Capt. Co. B. Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 35 d13t

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office, in the city of Raleigh, from the 14th to the 26th inst., for the purpose of receiving returns and the taxes imposed in the fourth section of an Act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864, as follows:

Sec. 4th. I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January 1863, and the first of January 1864, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent., in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess. RUFUS H. PAGE, *Collector for Wake County.*
Raleigh, March 5th, 1864. 34-td.

For Sale or Exchange.—I Have a One- horse Wagon, a two-horse do., (entirely new) and four horse do.; one Jersey do., which have been run for a short while, in perfect order, and one Buggy and Harness newly repaired, which I will sell for Confederate money, or exchange for old Wagons or Buggies. Also, a small lot of old IRON for sale. Apply to S. W. TERRELL, Rolesville, N. C.
35-d6t*

$300 Reward.—Runaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negros—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Teamer. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.
23-d24t CAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THE OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Miscellaneous.

Notice.—On the first day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at that place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN, Surg-Gen'l N. C.
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m

Office Southern Express Company, Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.
A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.
13-1m

Office Southern Express Company, Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.
JAS. SHUTER, *Superintend. and Acting President.*
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
13 1m

Newspaper Establishment for Sale. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.

The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh N. C.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO. VANCE, March 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, that after March 20th, 1864, no issues of Confederate Treasury notes other than the ones, twos, and fives, will be received by this Company in payment of Fares, Freights or any other dues; otherwise fifty per cent. additional will be charged. The $100 notes will not be received at all, and in every instance the debtor must make the exact change.

By order of the Board of Directors
35-tm20 JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr., Sec'y.

On Sale.—About 12000 lbs. of No. 1 Smoking Tobacco, handsomely put up in papers and papers in boxes of 100 lbs. each. It will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to W. H. Cunniggim, Exchange Hotel, Raleigh, or to the subscribers at Hillsboro.
35-d6t PHILLIPS & HOOKER.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R'R Co. VANCE, March 4, 1864

Notice is hereby given, that all Debts and accounts, of every description, Coupons, Dividends, Hand Hire, Bonds, &c., due by this Company previous to March 20th, 1864, will be paid in Confederate Treasury Notes of the old issue.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-tm20: JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr. Sec'y.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chess, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information apply to Wm. M. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.
39-dtf

MULE STRAYED.—$50 REWARD. OFFICE OF CHIEF Q. M. DIS'T N. C., RALEIGH, 9th March, 1864.

STRAYED from the Government Stables in this city on the 21st February last, a medium sized black or dark Mule. The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of the animal at this post or on presentation of any Confederate Quartermaster's receipt. W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. and Chief Q. M.
38 6t

Persons holding Checks or drafts given by me, will present them before March 25.
37-d3t. W. R. MILLER,
Progress copy.

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 29th, 1864.

THE annexed order from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE, Richmond, Jan. 5, 1864.

General Orders, No. 2.

For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of law securing to *Enrolled Conscripts* the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, whereno considerations for the good of the service intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as fit subjects for complaints.

By order, S. COOPER,
28-d15t *Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.*

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 97, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1863, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have needlessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Sup't
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.
16-1w

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY March 14, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

To the Public.

A very malicious libel, published at the office of the suspended Standard, under the auspices of Dr. J. T. Leach and Mr. Holden, has been put in circulation. It is styled "Appendix to the Life and Times of Duncan K. McRae," and is a re-production of a slander issued in London by Mr. George N. Sanders. I have received a copy of this publication, and shall act upon the advice of counsel as to what tribunal I shall look for justice to myself and my accusers.

For the public information, however, I may state that the statement of Mr. Sanders, as adopted by his associates, is false in most particulars, and in others is a perversion of truth.

It is not necessary for me to speak here of the character of Mr. Sanders; when it becomes necessary, that character will be fully proved.

It will appear, upon investigation, that Mr. Sanders made a contract with the Governor, on representations which were untrue, and which contract he was wholly unable to execute. That from the 1st of March until the middle of June I afforded him every facility in executing it, and that I only took the negotiation out of his hands and made the operation myself under peremptory orders from the Governor; in the proper construction of which I was aided by the advice of Mr. Mason, Commodore Maury, Mr. De Leon and Mr. White. Mr. White and Mr. Th. Hughes will both bear me witness, that I confided the affairs I had in charge frankly to them—that I frequently advised with them; that on more than one occasion I proposed to transfer the whole matter to Mr. White, and only refrained from doing so upon the entreaty of Mr. Sanders for more time, and the expectations of success that were daily presented to our endeavors.

About the 16th of June, as I shall be able to prove, I received the Governor's letter of date 12th of March, and in conformity with its instructions, I first consulted Mr. Mason, to learn from him whether he had received any "plan" from the Governor, and then, as Mr. White had not failed, I proceeded to notify Mr. Sanders of the Governor's instructions that *I* should negotiate the scrip instead of *him*. Thereupon, I endeavored to make a negotiation with Messrs. Collie & Co., with whom Mr. White was then dealing, but did not succeed. At this juncture, Maj. John A. Weston, formerly a merchant of Baltimore, latterly of Richmond, well known to Governor Morehead—and whose reputation was well established to me, presented me to Mr. Harding, a gentleman of excellent position, and an accountant of first rate standing; and through him I was introduced to the parties who made the negotiation. In making the contract, I selected common rosin as the staple to be sold, taking the advice of Mr. Hughes who was familiar with naval stores and who considered this the best kind to sell in the interest of the State. In fixing the price of the article, I consulted the prices current of Messrs. McLean, Maryse & Co., who had done extensive business in naval stores for North Carolina dealers. I also consulted Mr. Hughes on this point, and was aided by his opinion.

The contract was drawn by Messrs Cottrell & Sons, a legal firm of irreproachable character. By the contract, a portion of the fund was to be paid in cash and the balance in goods at strict market prices, according to sample.

As soon as the negotiation was completed having authority to do so, I employed Major Weston to act as agent of the State to receive and disburse the cash, and to receive, inspect and ship the goods, and the cash was paid to him, and not a dollar of it was retained in my hands or disbursed by me, except the amount of about three thousand pounds, which was refunded to Mr. Collie for the payment of rifles and ammunition, and their shipment; for all of which I have vouchers. I retained a further sum to cover my expenses, and the amount of compensation the Governor agreed to give me.

The reason that the affair was not placed with Mr. White was, that Mr. Sanders had issued threatening notices that he intended to embarrass the operation, by filing an injunction, and other legal proceedings. I consulted with Mr. White, and we both thought it advisable not to subject him to Mr. Sanders' annoyances.

Major Weston, Messrs. Sichell & Alexander, Mr. Harding and Messrs. Cottrell & Sons, will all concur that I had no interest in the contracts and no understanding with the contractors, by which I have received, or am to receive a dollar, as a division of profits on commission, or in any other way; while a comparison of the articles furnished with those purchased by any other agent for either Government, will show both in price and quality that the statement that I have bought at one price and sold at another, is not only *false*, but *impossible*.

Indeed, after sampling the goods desired and giving Major Weston the necessary instructions, I left him in charge of the whole fund, requesting him to send his invoices and accounts current direct to the Governor. It is due to myself to say that I have made a most advantageous operation for the State. I have sold 228.000 barrels of common rosin to be delivered in Wilmington, the warrants of sale drawing no interest after the first year, so as to net between 80 and 85cts. in gold, per barrel; and for this exchange I have supplied to the State ready-made clothing 5,000 suits, through and through, overcoats and all; 10,000 prs. shoes, caps, blankets and cloth not made up, and arms and ammunition that will readily sell at auction for 6,000,000 dollars: and although I might readily have done so in small compass, at immense profit, I have not introduced into the Confederacy an *article* for speculation. My only compensation being what the State has agreed to give me.

The exchange for a part of this I offered to sell to the government. When it declined, I sold to a friend and invested the proceeds in Confederate Bonds.

With this statement I dismiss this matter until my friends shall determine for me what course I ought to take with reference to so *wanton* and malicious a libel. D. K. McRAE.

Monday, March 14th.

The First Richmond Raid—By Butler, the Beast.

We have received through the courtesy of a friend, a late number of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times. It professes to give the origin, the *modus operandi*, and the causes of failure of Butler's scheme for the capture Richmond, the seizure of the Confederate authorities, the destruction of Government buildings, the plunder of property, and the release of the Federal prisoners. In its article entitled "How General Lincoln scared the Confederates at Richmond," it deals out to the "jocose" harlequin who rules the Yankee people and the Yankee Irish and Dutch army, some hard blows, attributing to him the base motive of subordinating the interests of his country to his plans for re-election. It says he (Lincoln) strangled Fremont, shoved Pope one side, plucked Butler from the Gulf and hampered Banks by an unpopular policy. If old Abe has really been guilty of these meritorious acts, it is not to be wondered at that the females "in charge of the North Western Fair of the Sanitary Commission, Chicago," should have desired to have on exhibition the original shirt worn at the inauguration of this curious "specimen of humanity." We leave him, his injured subordinates, the females and the shirt, all in the mess in which they have put themselves, and proceed to put the public in possession of the plan of Butler, the arrangements for its execution, and its defeat.

The Yankees seem to have found out that the standing garrison of Richmond was about five thousand veterans, who were moved back and forward between Richmond and Gen. Lee's army, as occasion required, and about eight thousand irregular militia. That the furthest fortification towards the Peninsula extended three miles from Richmond, garrisoned by a single company from Richmond. That the most extended picket squad numbered twenty-five cavalry at Bottom's Bridge, with a desert and sparsely inhabited country intervening towards Williamsburg. In advance of their movement, Butler discovered a ford below the Bridge, well covered and not guarded. The plan was to cross this ford and cut the telegraph lines. Twenty-two hundred picked sabres were selected for the raid, and the material of the expedition put in charge of Gen. Wistar, and Gen. Meade was instructed to make a feint for the purpose of diversion.—The preliminaries were accomplished; two scouts stole across the ford and cut the wires, and Meade's army made a feint very much to the diversion of a portion of Gen. Lee's army, but very little to their own diversion. We now give the summing up of the enterprise in the Yankee's own language:

"This feint operated in Richmond as had been expected, for all the regulars were ordered from the city to the North, and the rebel capitol, not dreaming of the danger that was sweeping up from the Peninsula, had its eyes fixed on the Rappahannock. Never before had the insurgent stronghold been in such vital peril. Our infantry which left Williamsburg on Saturday morning (6th inst.) for its forced march, were followed by the cavalry in four hours afterwards, which from greater rapidity were to pass ahead, and after leaving about four hundred at the bridge were to descend like a whirlwind on the city, early Sunday morning. The programme then was to release the Federal prisoners, seize the Confederate authorities, and burn the arsenals, dock-yards, rams, public buildings and commissariat. We would then be in a position, after having armed our released men, or passed them to rear with the Confederate authorities, to hold or to abandon the city, as prudence might advise. It was thought doubtful, however, whether, after we had acquired possession of the city (had that been our fortune), it would have been necessary to abandon it, for Lee, with his communications cut and his commissariat destroyed, would have found it necessary to have sected a new base and, instead of venturing on Richmond, with an army striking at his rear, would, of necessity, have fallen back by the way of Danville, and made good his retreat to North Carolina."

"Now let us inquire why the expedition failed; and, in doing this, we are called upon to trace the history of one of those unlooked-for circumstances which baffle the best-laid plans, and which are utterly beyond the reach of human foresight or precaution. And thus we come to the part which General Lincoln played in the campaign."

It happened that, while the expedition was in its early stage of preparation, a drunken reprobate, named Boyle, who belonged to a company at Williamsburg, became mutinous, and, with drawn pistol, resisted an arrest. His captain, with the view of soothing him, advanced before the guard, and appealing to Boyle, kindly asked him to trust to his known good will, and deliver up the pistol. But the brutal fellow warned him back, and seeing him still approach, lowered the weapon on his breast and deliberately shot him dead. The miscreant was at once secured; in due time, he was condemned by a court-martial to be hung, and General Butler, in his character of revising officer, approved the verdict, and fixed the day of expiation. Pending the judgment, however, and its execution, some influences, which are not yet ascertained, were brought to bear on General Lincoln, and the murderer was granted a reprieve. On the night of the movement from Williamsburg against the rebel capital, the Irish sentinel, who had Boyle in charge, gave him his liberty, and he fled with all the speed of fear toward the rebel lines. Immediately on reaching the Confederate pickets, he asked to be taken before the superior authorities. To secure confidence in his sincerity, he acquainted his listeners with his crime and sentence; and, in addition to the details in regard to the massing of our troops, informed them that he had been imprisoned where he could overlook our magazine, and that for several days previous to his escape, we had been accumulating at Williamsburg vast quantities of ammunition.

"The alarm bells of the city were rung; the home guard gathered; the veterans dispatched to Lee were ordered back; and the result was, that when Wistar's cavalry presented themselves at Bottom's Bridge, expecting a clear field and a rapid ride to Richmond, they found themselves confronted on the opposite bank of the Chickahominy with two batteries and a force nearly equal to their own. We could have given battle, and perhaps have forced the river, but the success of the main object depended on surprise, and that was lost. A slight skirmish followed during the evolutions for retreat, and the expedition returned, to expose General Butler temporarily to the unjust sneer from the lips of the disloyal, of another military failure. He left behind him, however, a wholesome trembling in the hearts of the Confederates, and if he did nothing more, he has at least effected a permanent reduction of Lee's army of several thousand men, which must now be retained for the protection of their capitol. We consider the reprieve of Boyle, therefore, a matter of the greatest gravity; and we feel that the country will agree with us in the opinion, that a full and frank disclosure should be made of all the influences which were brought to bear upon the yielding nature of the President to betray him to this extraordinary and untimely act."

We join in the demand that there should be a thorough investigation into the reprieve of Boyle. The Confederacy has an interest in this investigation—but for this ill-advised move on the part of that wire-working and intriguing politician at the White House in Washington, and Gen. Wistar and his twenty-three hundred picked sabres would certainly have got to Richmond. That we have been deprived of the pleasure of their presence, is a just cause of complaint.

And all done without doubt to keep Butler from being President.

The next on to Richmond was by Kilpatrick and Dahlgreen, with the enlarged objects of destruction to be effected by turpentine and ockum by assassination, sacking and ravage. Let us hear how the amiable Lincoln interfered to hinder this—how he participated in the just retribution which befel Dahlgreen.

We see men every day, from various portions of the State, men of all the old political parties, and receive communications by every mail; not from politicians, but from the *plain men*, as Mr. Holden is wont to call them; and all tell one tale of his position as a candidate. In this town, if men are to be believed from what they say, his chances are meagre—slim to the most attenuated shape. All that we have seen, all that our correspondents disclose, indicate that Mr. Holden as an Editor, and Mr. Holden as a candidate, are quite two people. With the exception of a few of the most ultra and unquestionable dye, the popular voice is against him. It is a great mistake to suppose that Mr. Holden ever was strong before the people. In all his contests he has been a drag—a burden very heavy to carry, on whatsoever back he has been put. If he would take the advice and example of those who have had a similar experience, he will abandon being a candidate and go back to the desk editorial. One tithe of what he has done against the interests of the country, had it been devoted to her cause, would have handed his name to posterity in immortal honor—and it is not yet too late. Let him scorn those who have instigated and then deserted him—turn his back upon them—if necessary, expose them—and he will sow seed in good ground, that will bring forth "thirty, sixty, an hundred fold."

We are glad to learn that Capt. B. F. Little, of the 52d N. C. Regiment, was among the exchanged prisoners recently arrived under flag of truce, but by some means his name was omitted in the list of returned officers. Capt. Little was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and on recovery was incarcerated at Fort McHenry. While there he says he was the recipient of the most marked kindness from the Ladies of Baltimore, whom he represents as true friends to the South as are to be found anywhere in "Dixie." We congratulate the gallant Captain on his return to his cause and country. He passed through this city on a visit to his home, on Friday night last.

Funding.

The Mr. Holden currency is being rapidly funded in no per cent. bonds, at a thousand years, coupons detached. The rapid diminution of this circulating medium produces a wonderful sensation. Leading holders of this currency, and Brokers who had speculated in it largely, have closed upon the market and neither sell or buy of it. The only circulation it has now, is in the payment of Attorney's fees in cases of *Habeas Corpus*—and many of them refuse to take it any MORE. Indeed, what is left of it is in the hands of Principals, Majors, Officers of Home Guards, J. P's and a few Millers—and these holders are in the highest state of excitement, because of an opinion just received from an eminent Judge, that the whole issue always was counterfeit, and neither currency nor bonds will ever again be transferable.

GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA.—*The telegraph behind time*—On Saturday evening a little before sundown, we received from the Telegraph office in this city, a synopsis of Gov. Brown's message to the Legislature of Georgia, which was printed in the Wilmington Journal of Friday and in the Richmond papers of Saturday morning Can the operator here, or Col. Thrasher, explain why it was 25 or 30 hours behind time in reaching Raleigh? Something is wrong, and we hope Col. Thrasher will look into it.

Of the message itself, as the Wilmington Journal remarks, Gov. Brown is evidently "on the rampage." Nothing pleases the old gentleman. Everything done is unconstitutional, even although its constitutionality has been sustained by the judiciary of his own State. The worst about Governor Brown is his squabblesomeness and occasional dogmatism;—the best is his sturdy patriotism and real hard-working energy.

APPOINTMENT.—Gen. E. Kirby Smith has been made a full General by the President, under the Act of Congress authorizing an additional appointment.

In Mobile the military authorities have closed up the stores of those who refused large bills. We advise the people not to allow themselves to be made the victims of sharpers—purchase as little as possible.

Bureau of Medicine.

It is bad enough at any time to be obliged to go into a Doctor's shop; but when one has to enter a Drug establishment, that is at the same time a political bird's nest—ugh!—what a dose! In common with a vast number of the good people of North Carolina, we would like to know what on earth does the State of North Carolina keep up a separate Hospital establishment for, with its *Wayside* accommodations? If any other evidence in the world were needed of its uselessness, it is at hand in the fact that Surgeon General Warren found time hang so listless on his hands, that his lack of amusement, something to while away the dull and listless hours had to be supplied by a candidacy for Congress. Recollection is fresh of his Circular of last fall, and his run against Mr. Smith in the First District. It is true, almost every day we see advertisements of how Surg. A. B., and Assistant Surgeon B. C. will meet at———, as an Ex. Board, signed, "Edward Warren, Surgeon General"—and under this notice these hard-worked Doctors sail about one way, and fly about another, and ride about both ways, spreading disease and pestilence through the land. The Home Guard would be much better served (what there will be left of them after the new law of Congress) if some old stationed Doctor of the vicinage, who knows the habits and constitutions of the applicants for exemption, were employed to examine in his county.—Many a time a fellow who would be exempted by these strange Bureau officials who haven't time to study out his case, could be *patched up* for all the service that will be got out of him, if the family Doctor, who has been in the habit of "keeping him at what he is at," were called in to attend to his application. A little hollyhock root, or some green herbs, or some light mixture, would fetch many a one, if the old Doctor had hold of 'em, which looks the very picter of death the day the Examining Doctors are norated to be a coming.

Well, another *heavy business* in the Surgeon General's Department is the dispatch messenger once a month to the army This, we admit, is important; but we would suggest two persons, who, under the call of the Governor, would undertake to carry every box ready to be sent. Walter Thompson and Q. Utley, both of whom have experience, and know how to make their way, and both of whom the soldiers would always be glad to see. The Subsistence Department could get the boxes together, and there is no earthly necessity for a Surgeon General's Bureau for the transmission of boxes. Indeed, the Express Company has volunteered the Surgeon General out of the way.

But then there are socks to be sent. Socks!—how is this to be managed, except by a department of Surgeon General? Why nothing easier. There are many elderly ladies in indigent circumstances, who would take charge of the Sock Department, and give it perhaps as much attention as a whole bureau of Doctors. It is not to be supposed that a patriotic gentleman, like Dr. Johnson, would have given up this office, if he had seen that it had enough usefulness to employ his attention. Indeed, we have heard it as his opinion, that the office was unnecessary. Having no political offices to run after, and being eminently qualified in every particular, Dr. Johnson would have assured to the public both the necessity of the office, and its faithful and valuable occupancy.

But the public are not so satisfied, when they see its chief officer tilt out on a canvass for Congress—when they hear that they are indebted to much editorial from the Bureau. By the way, we have been in receipt for several days of communications, with no name, the hand writing of some of which we think we know, (none in that of the Surgeon Gen'l) suggesting that Governor Vance and Mr. Holden be both induced to withdraw, and a new man selected agreeable to all. We have nothing to do with the course of these two candidates. The communications are misdirected. We can't advise. If they were to do so, we are free to say that some of the names would suit us very well. Gens. A. M. Scales, Gen. Ransom, or Hoke, Clingman or Gordon, or Col. Garrett, or Cols. Cox, or Grimes, and many others of our glorious military leaders, (though, we are satisfied neither of them would leave the army,) and Mr. Gilmer, or Mr. Mebane, or Wm. B. Wright, or Thos. S. Ashe, and many men of the *Confederate party* whom WE could name, would honor the State, if selected. But we are also forced to say, that we would pfefer Mr. Holden also to many men. We would vote (if obliged to vote) for him or Governor Vance, or both of them, in preference to the Surgeon General. This is a matter of political taste, but it is ours; and being asked, the public are welcome to it.

The Four Per Cent. Bonds.

There is much inquiry as to a correct understanding of the nature and uses of the Four per cent. Bonds We give the following brief and plain statement, which we find in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday:

1. Not being held February 17, 1864, they are *not taxed* in 1864.

2. They are receivable at their face, without interest, in payment of *all Government dues payable in* 1865.

3. They are payable in twenty years, with interest in January and July. After this year, if taxation continues high, the debt thus funded *will not be interest-bearing* against the government.

4. They are *registered* bonds—*not coupon bonds*—and not negotiable by delivery, but only by transfer on the books of the Treasury Department.

5. Until the bonds are issued, certificates are given.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Sale of Bonds.

RICHMOND, March 11.

At auction to day, Confederate bonds, eight per cent. due 1881, brought 115½. Interest bonds, fifteen million loan, registered, 122. Cotton loan bonds 190, closing at 187. Stocks generally lower. Gold twenty-three. Sterling Exchange 20½.—Nothing of interest from the Peninsula to-day.

Late from the North.

RICHMOND MARCH 12.

The New York Herald, of the 5th, contains the first accounts of the failure of the raid around Richmond. It says the news is nether definite nor satisfactory.

The draft ordered on the 10th, is postponed.

The news from Sherman conflicting. A later dispatch says Sherman has returned from his extended reconnoisance.—He never intended to go near Selma.

Latest quotation in gold 162½.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 12.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th has been received. Nothing definite had been heard of Sherman. The report of his arrival at Vicksburg is contradicted. Kilpatrick's expedition is conceded to be a failure. Another attack upon Newbern is deemed imminent, and active preparations are making to repel it. Gen. Grant *en route* to Washington, reported that Meade is to be court martialled, on charges preferred by Sickles.—Serious collisions have taken place between the troops and people of Southern Illinois—particulars not given. Mobs of a similar character in Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States.

A Consul from the imperial regency of Mexico has reached Washington. Later European news unimportant. Muir, formerly British Consul at New Orleans, died in England. The Confederate steamer Georgia left Cherburg on the 15th.

Flag of truce boat has arrived at City Point, with four days later news.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March. 12.

The flag of truce boat brought 600 prisoners and Northern dates to the 10th, with European advices to the 28th. Recognition rumors are again current in financial circles. It is now said that France will act alone, in case of a negative reply from England. An exciting debate has taken place in the House of Commons relative to the Laird Rams. A motion calling for the correspondence in the case, was rejected—yeas 153, nays 178.

The Danes lost and regained Duppel. The Congress of Settlement meets in London, but hostilities will not cease. The release of the Tuscaloosa has been ordered by the British Government.

Gold in New York on the 9th advanced to 169½, and closed at 168¾.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 11.

The Yankee forces engaged in the expedition to Florida, returned on the 10th. On Folly and Morris Island, the enemy have been largely increased. No further shelling of the city.

Message of the Governor of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. March 10.

Governor Brown's message was read to the Legislature to-day. He recommends a vigorous State policy on the questions of relief to soldiers' families, cotton planting, illegal distillation, impressments of provisions, removal of slaves and desertion from the army. The following is a synopsis of his remarks on general subjects:

He commences by saying that the late action of Congress has shaken the confidence of the people in their justice of competency. In our financial affairs the compulsory funding of seven hundred millions in forty days at a less rate of interest than that pledged on full notes, resembles repudiation and bad faith. The discussion of important measures in secret sessions is declared a blighting curse, convenient for canvassing what will not bear the light. He declares the new military bill unconstitutional, and says the conscription of citizens will not fill the army, but they will stay at home on details, thus depriving the State other active militia, and placing civil rights subordinate to the military power. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, under pretended necessity, confers upon the President powers denied by the Constitution, which limited the power of Congress to suspend the action of the writ only in an implied and limited way by expressed declarations in favor of personal liberty. The Congress cannot confer judicial powers upon the Executive, and that warrants issued by the President are plain violations of the Constitution, and if this act is acquiesced in, the President may imprison whom he chooses—it being only necessary to allege treasonable efforts—and no court dare investigate the case. The Legislature is earnestly recommended to take prompt action to stamp the act with the seal of their indignant rebuke.

The Governor reviews the causes of the war; expresses his opinion as to who is responsible for it, and how peace should be sought; and occupies half the message in showing its unchristian character. The Northern Democrats and moderate Republicans he exonerates from causing it, and says the responsibility rests exclusively with the wicked Republicans, who denied the compact of the Constitution, declared for an anti-slavery bible and an anti-slavery God. When these obtained possession of the Federal Government, the South was compelled, in self-defence, to sever the compact of sovereign States, which wicked men promised to restore by the paradox- force. Under this pretence, *habeas corpus* was trampled under foot—the ballot-box overawed—armies raised to hold the North and subject the South. A change of administration in the North must come before we can have peace. Revolution defends the right of State Sovereignty. Self-government did not provoke war, and an amicable adjustment has been refused.

Lincoln has declared that Georgia and other States are in rebellion to the Federal Government, the creature of the States which they could destroy as well as create. In authorizing war, he did not seek to restore the Union under the Constitution as it was, by confining the government to a sphere of limited powers. They have taken one hundred thousand negroes, which cost half a million of whites four thousand millions of dollars, and now seek to repudiate self-government—subjugate the Southern people and confiscate their property.—The statement of Lincoln, that we offer no terms of adjustment, is made an artful pretext, so that it is impossible to say when the war will terminate, but that negotiation, not the sword, will finally terminate it. We should keep before the Northern people the idea that we are ready to negotiate when they are ready and will recognize our right to self-government and the sovereignty of the States. After each victory our Government should make a distinct offer of peace on these terms, and should the course of any State be doubted, let the armed force be withdrawn and the ballot box decide. If this is refused even a dozen times, renew it, and keep before the North and the world that our ability to defend ourselves for many years has been proved. Should Lincoln boast of his numerical superiority, let him be reminded of the reply of King Isarof to Benhadad—"Let not him that girdeth on harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

From Texas.

HOUSTON, March 14.

The military movements on our coast do not appear to progress with much spirit. The Yankees have done nothing worth speaking of for a month past. They had possession at Indianola, at Nickross Point, the end of Matagorda Peninsula, at Saluria, at Aransosas Pan, and at Brownsville.

Their entire force at the three places is estimated at from 7,000 to 20,000. It is probable that the smaller number is nearest the truth. It is doubtful if they have 9,000 men, including Mexicans and negroes.

They have offered the oath to no one except in the town of Indianola, and there they found but few not one in a dozen of the old men and boys. It is said some took it but the majority spurned the proposition.

The Yankees have been as conciliatory as their nature would allow. No property has been destroyed except that of one or two absent rebels, who will get the worth of it out of them before the war is over.

Occasionally the Yankee steamers shell our woods at the mouth of the Couney and thence up the Evalsco, but no damage has been done so far, save the killing of a mule and the wounding of three others. The beech is thickly strewn with fragments of their shells for miles.

Lieut. Gen. Smith is at present here on a visit of inspection to this part of the department. Both he and Maj. Gen. Magruder are spending the present week in the camp. Brigadier Gen. Slaughter has been made chief of Staff to Maj. Gen: Magruder.

From Mexico we have intelligence of an interesting and reliable character. After the emeute of November 6th, in Matamoras, which left Cortinas in power with Serina as nominal Governor and (Ruese) the Governor, an exile in Brownsville, the latter proceeded to Juarez, in San Luis Potosi, and obtained a force of 700 men, with which he came back and undertook to regain possession.

A truce was made and it was agreed that he should resume the reins and hat Cortinas should have full pardon, on conditions of his joining the Juarez Government against the French. Cortinas subsequently demanded a share of the public money which had been obtained by his own forced loan from the merchants of Matamoras; being refused, January 10th a fight ensued, lasting all night and resulted in scattering Ruese's forces and driving him out of the country.

At latest dates, January 17th, all was quiet at Matamoras, Ruese being in Brownsville. Vidaquerré has forbidden Juarez to pass through Monterey. He gives out that he will oppose the French, but is understood by those who ought to know, that he will give his adhesion on their arrival at Monterey, and be at once appointed Imperial commander of the Northern line. Juarez is at Satillo; the French are at San Luis Potosi and marching on Victoria. Vidaquerre has 4,000 men under his command at Monterey.

The Yankee emissaries are stirring up the Mexicans against both the French and Confederates. Vidaquerre, will however arrange all that when the proper time comes.

In Northern Texas the wheat crop, which was supposed to be destroyed by the cold of the new year, is coming out better than was expected. Some depredations have been committed by Jayhawkers, but they have been driven out by detachments of cavalry and rapidly brought either to punishment or pardoned, as their cases merit.

Quantrel and his men are wintering in Northern Texas. They will be heard from in due time. Preparations for planting are general, and in many of the lower counties corn is already in the ground. But little cotton will be planted.

From Gen. Lee's Army

ORANGE C. H. March 13.

All quiet in front to-day. Roads drying up very fast and will soon be in a passable condition.

Nine prisoners captured by Mosby at Greenwich, arrived to-day. Two Lieutenants, and seven men, captured near Charlestown by Mosby, arrived this evening.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 13.

Eight shells were fired at the city since last report. Nothing else new.

Yankee Spy Hung.

DEMOPOLIS, March. 11.

McGibbon, Federal spy, was executed this A. M

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department, announcing the defeat of the enemy at Suffolk, and the occupation of the town by our forces under Gen. M. W. Ransom:

HEADQ'RS, SUFFOLK, March 9th, *via* WELDON, March 10th, 1864.

The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them to-day, and after a short struggle drove them in a rout out of the town; killing a number, capturing one piece of artillery and a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermasters' stores. The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges and leaving everything behind. We pursued beyond Bernard's Mills.

M. W. RANSOM, Brig. Gen.

THE ENEMY AT DARIEN.—The Savannah News of the 4th, says: Passengers by the Gulf train report that the enemy have again landed at Darien, in McIntosh county. It is said that a considerable Yankee force in fourteen transports, landed at Darien on Monday last. The planters in the neighborhood were in some excitement, and our informant stated that many had abandoned their places, and were removing their negroes and other property beyond the reach of the enemy.—The Yankees had captured and carried off some negroes. We will probably hear more of this affair before morning.

MARRIED.

In Halifax, N. C., on 9th inst., by the Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, Mr. GEORGE W. DAY, to Miss LOUISA THOMPSON, both of Raleigh, N. C.

Petersburg Express please copy.

New Advertisements.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, March 13, 1864.

ALL BANKS, CORPORATIONS OR PERsons holding CHECKS on this Bank, are hereby notified that they must be presented on or before 28th March, or they will be paid only in the present issue at par, or in four per cent. bonds.

mh 13—4t d15t C. DEWEY, Cash.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTORY. Wanted—100,000 FUR SKINS. The undersigned are Manufacturing HATS at Statesville, N. C., and wish to purchase the above amount of FURS, for which they will pay the highest prices, or exchange for Hats.

WANTED also, 1000 lbs. of WOOL on the same terms. For particulars apply to us.

WITTKOWSKY, & Co.

Statesville, March 14. 41-12t

Lost or Misplaced—An Eight per cent. Confederate Bond for one thousand dollars, payable in 1868. It was probably lost between Greensborough and Weldon, a few days since. The finder will be suitably rewarded if he will leave said bond with J. M. TOWLES, Raleigh.

WM. R. GORDON.

Murfreesborough, March 9. 42-d5t